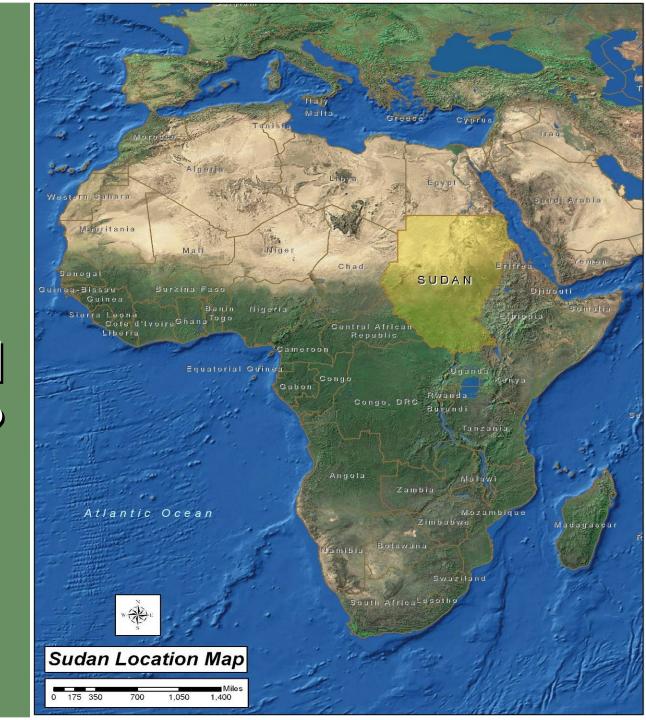
Sudan

- Plagued by internal conflict
- Conflict in Darfur region responsible for tens of thousands of deaths and nearly



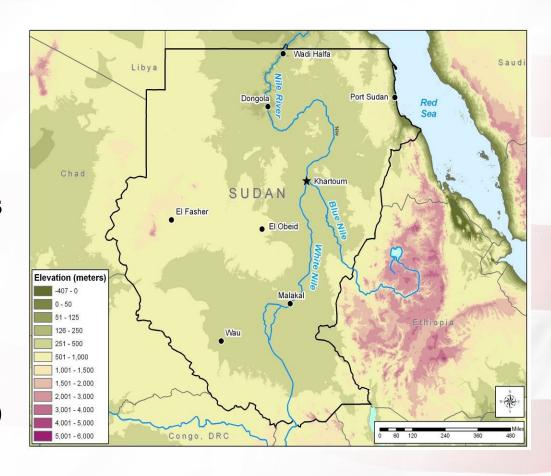


Where in the world is Sudan?

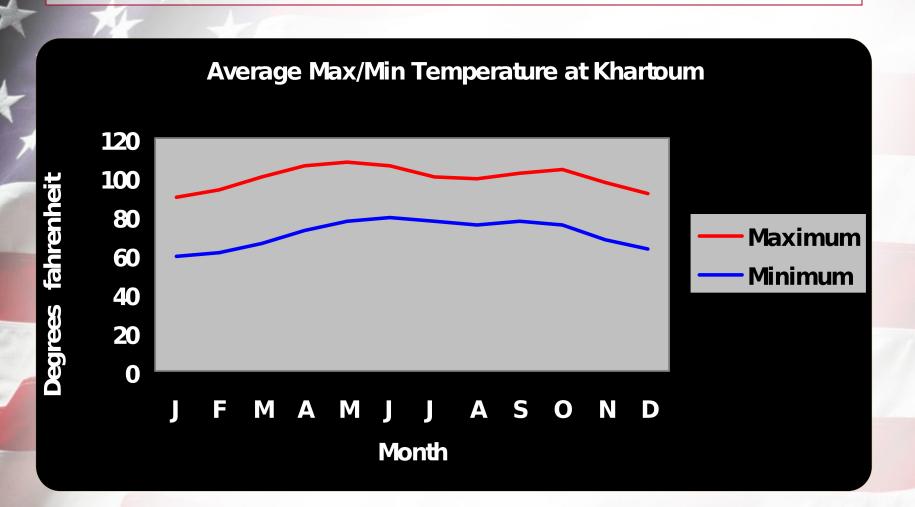


Physical Environment

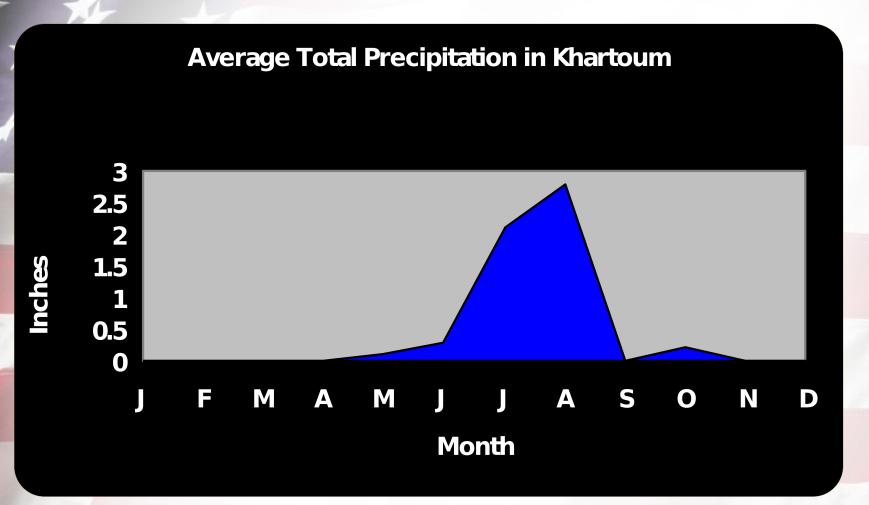
- Topography
 - Generally flat
 - Mountains in far south, northeast, & west
 - Desert dominates
 the north
- Climate
 - Tropical in south
 - Desert in north
 - Rainy season varies (Apr Nov)



Physical Environment



Physical Environment



Environmental Health Risks

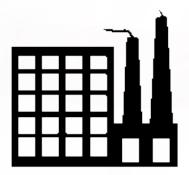
Greatest short-term

- Ingestion of food or water contaminated with fecal pathogens.
- Extreme heat, airborne, dust & sand, and high altitude
- Greatest long-term
 - Air contamination in industrial areas
 - Chemical contamination of food & water



Environmental Health Risks

- Air Contamination
 - LOW RISK to human health
 - Localized most significant around Khartoum



- Particulate matter may be high
- Has been an increase in respiratory diseases among locals living near industrial areas

Environmental Health Risks

- Soil Contamination
 - -LOW RISK to human health
 - Usually localized around industrial facilities
 - Pesticide stockpile leakage
 - Exposure to contaminants is unlikely in the absence of diggrapor windblown dust

Infectious Disease Risk

VERY HIGH RISK for infectious diseases

Overall disease risk is among the worst in the world

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

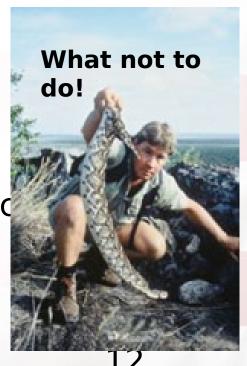
Infectious Diseases

- Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases
 - HIGH RISK = Diarrhea, Hepatitis A,
 Typhoid/paratyphoid, Hepatitis E
 - INTERMEDIATE RISK = Brucellosis, Cholera
- Force Health Protection (FHP) Priorities
 - Deploy appropriate PM personnel and equipment
 - Consume food, water, & ice only from USapproved sources
 - Operate food preparation facilities in accordance with Army doctrine
 - Ensure and enforce proper hand washing facilities near all latrines and dining facilities

- Vector-borne Diseases
 - HIGH RISK = Malaria, Dengue fever, Trypanosomiasis
 - INTERMEDIATE RISK = Chikungunya, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Leishmaniasis, Onyong-nyong, Rickettsioses, Rift Valley fever, Sand fly fever, Sindbis virus, Typhus, West Nile fever, Yellow fever
- FHP Priorities
 - Use DEET on all exposed skin
 - Treat field uniforms with permethrin
 - Use bed nets in field conditions, treat with permethrin
 - Enforce malaria chemoprophylaxis as appropriate



- Animal-contact Diseases
 - INTERMEDIATE RISK = Anthrax, Q-fever, Rabies
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid animal contact
 - No mascots
 - Report all animal bites and scrate



- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - HIGH RISK = Hepatitis B
 - INTERMEDIATE RISK = gonorrhea/chlamydia, HIV/AIDS
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid sexual contact
 - Use latex condoms if sexual active



- Water-contact Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = schistosomiasis
 - INTERMEDIATE RISK = leptospirosis
- FHP Priorities
 - avoid unnecessary contact with lakes, rivers, streams, and other surface water

There will not be a sign like

WARNING!

LEPTOSPIROSIS HEALTH HAZARD

FRESH WATER STREAMS AND MUD POSSIBLY POLLUTED WITH BACTERIA

SWIM, BOAT, OR HIKE AT YOUR OWN RISK

- Respiratory Diseases
 - HIGH RISK = Meningococcal meningitis
 - INTERMEDIATE RISK = tuberculosis
- FHP Priorities
 - Tuberculin skin test before and after deployment (IAW Army Personnel Policy Guidance, Chapter 7)
 - Avoid overcrowding, 72sqft/person and head to toe sleeping arrangement
 - Avoid close contact with local population

Hazardous Animals & Plants

- Animals
 - Snakes, scorpions, spiders
- Plants
 - May have thorns or toxic resin
- FHP Priorities
 - Do not handle animals
 - Shake out boots, clothing, & bedding
 - Do not touch, chew, eat, or burn unfamiliar plants



SUMMARY

- Physical Environment
- Environmental Health Risks
- Infectious Diseases = VERY HIGH RISK
- Hazardous Animals and Plants
- FHP measures are simple and effective
 - Use and Enforce
 - Will conserve the fighting strend